

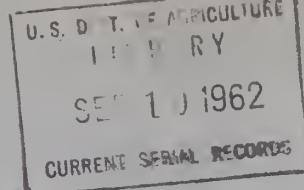
## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



F  
el.

Foreign



# CROPS AND MARKETS

## World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

AUGUST 30, 1962

### CONTENTS

	Page
<b>PRODUCTION</b>	
Tobacco Production Up in Last Half of 1962 . . . . .	5
Egg Production and Chicken Numbers Up in 1961 . . . . .	10
Near-Record Wheat Crop Expected . . . . .	16
Exports and Production of Fats and Oils To Establish New Records . . . . .	20
<b>TRADE</b>	
Meat Trade Rose Slightly in 1961 . . . . .	2
Raw Wool Exports at Record Level in 1961 . . . . .	8
Sugar Trade Up Substantially . . . . .	13
Banana Trade Sets New Record . . . . .	17
Exports and Production of Fats and Oils To Establish New Records . . . . .	20
Trade in Rice Largest Since 1941, Except in Communist Areas . . . . .	26

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD MEAT TRADE ROSE  
SLIGHTLY IN 1961

Meat exports from principal exporting countries in 1961 totaled a record 6.6 billion pounds, 5 percent more than the previous year, and 52 percent above the 1951-55 average.

Ten countries each exported more than 200 million pounds of meat in 1961 and accounted for 86 percent of total meat exports. New Zealand was the world's largest exporter of meat, shipping over 1.1 billion pounds. Denmark was the second most important exporter with slightly more than 1 billion pounds. Argentina exported 980 million pounds and Australia 635 million. Six countries--the Netherlands, Poland, France, Ireland, Yugoslavia, and the U.S.S.R.--each shipped between 200 and 400 million pounds of meat in 1961.

World meat imports totaled 6.4 billion pounds in 1961, 1 percent above 1960 and 39 percent above the 1951-55 average. The United Kingdom is the leading meat importer. In 1961 the United Kingdom imported 3.3 billion pounds, approximately 52 percent of the world's total. The United States was the second most important market in 1961 taking 1.3 billion pounds. The Common Market is a large importer of meats and was the third largest importer in 1961.

The North American area was a net importer of meat in 1961. Canada and the United States were both net importers while Mexico and other Central American Republics were net exporters. The majority of the meat exported from North American countries is shipped to other countries on that continent. The United States imports most of the meat exported by both Canada and Mexico, while Canada imports a large portion of U.S. exports.

South American meat generally moves from Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Paraguay to the United Kingdom and other countries of Western Europe. However, the United States is a fairly large market for canned beef from that area. Peru, Chile, and Venezuela are net importers. Chile and Peru generally import most of their meats from other South American countries. Venezuela, while taking a sizable portion from South America, imports most of its pork from North America.

The major meat exporting countries of Western Europe--Denmark, the Netherlands, France, and Ireland--ship to deficit countries in the same general area. However, Ireland has shipped increasing amounts of beef to the United States in recent years. The Netherlands and Denmark supplied more than two-thirds of the canned hams imported by the United States in 1961.

## MEAT 1/ International trade, selected countries, average 1951-55, annual 1959-61

Continent and country	Average										Percent change	
	1951-55		1959		1960 2/		1961 2/		1961		1961	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent							
North America:												
Canada.....	106.4	53.8	106.7	87.9	99.1	90.3	96.1	130.9	-10	+143	-3	+45
United States.....	140.0	462.0	117.1	1,353.0	114.7	1,047.7	111.7	1,324.0	-20	+187	-3	+26
Honduras.....	---	.4	---	.3	---	.3	---	.4	---	---	---	+33
Mexico.....	67.7	1.5	53.3	5.4	111.5	2.5	145.0	1.1	+114	-1	+30	-56
Cuba.....	3/	32.5	2.4	43.3	---	24.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic.....	3.5	.7	5.6	1.1	5.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total North America 4/.....	317.6	550.9	285.1	1,491.0	331.0	1,166.4	357.8	1,482.4	+13	+169	+8	+27
South America:												
Argentina.....	801.9	---	1,261.8	---	983.3	---	980.3	---	+22	---	-1	---
Brazil.....	17.0	8.2	225.7	3.2	37.2	3/	110.7	---	+551	---	+198	---
Chile.....	1.7	5.4	6.1	3.9	2.6	9.7	6.4	16.5	+276	+205	+146	+70
Paraguay.....	22.6	---	42.6	---	39.4	---	44.2	---	+96	---	+12	---
Peru.....	---	15.3	---	19.9	---	3.4	---	9.9	---	-35	---	-191
Uruguay.....	136.2	---	76.6	---	153.2	---	113.1	---	-86	---	-26	---
Venezuela.....	---	13.5	---	28.9	---	37.1	---	---	+	+174	---	---
Total South America 4/.....	979.4	39.4	1,612.8	55.9	1,215.7	50.2	1,254.7	63.4	+28	+61	+3	+26
Europe:												
Austria.....	3.0	5.9	1.8	15.8	10.4	20.5	2.9	12.1	-3	+105	-72	+41
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	24.5	41.7	42.2	56.3	48.9	68.8	42.1	83.8	+72	+101	-14	+22
Denmark.....	772.2	.7	919.8	---	1,032.2	---	1,041.3	---	+35	---	+1	---
Finland.....	3.4	5/ 2.2	2.4	---	---	11.7	2.9	26.4	-15	+1,100	---	+126
France.....	126.7	73.4	180.8	93.5	266.4	128.0	351.9	138.9	+178	+89	+32	+9
Germany, West.....	39.0	129.3	52.0	217.2	64.2	252.8	39.8	283.6	+2	+119	-39	+12
Greece.....	---	11.0	---	41.9	---	55.4	---	59.7	+443	---	+8	---
Iceland.....	5/ .8	5/ .1	5.8	---	6.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ireland.....	157.9	---	190.6	---	240.8	---	309.3	---	+96	---	+28	---
Italy.....	13.3	83.5	14.9	309.5	23.3	360.1	25.6	144.1	+92	+73	+10	-60
Netherlands.....	270.9	36.3	370.6	48.7	453.6	45.9	382.0	67.0	+41	+85	-16	+46
Norway.....	4.2	1.4	.7	8.6	1.2	8.2	6.4	8.6	+52	+514	+433	+5
Portugal.....	5.6	1.7	3.2	6.2	2.3	17.1	1.8	23.4	-68	+1,276	-22	+36
Spain.....	.4	12.4	1.2	31.3	1.1	27.9	.2	38.7	---	+112	---	+39
Sweden.....	11.2	34.4	83.7	33.2	59.4	37.0	45.6	61.2	+307	+78	+3	+65
Switzerland.....	.7	18.4	.2	36.7	.2	42.5	.1	50.7	---	+171	---	+19
United Kingdom.....	---	2,742.7	---	3,357.4	---	3,512.2	---	3,290.0	---	+20	---	-6
Total West Europe.....	1,433.8	3,195.1	1,869.9	4,256.3	2,210.7	4,588.1	2,251.9	4,288.2	+57	+34	+2	-7
Bulgaria.....	5/ 38.8	5/ .1	38.4	1.4	38.6	32.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	5/ 2.4	5/ 65.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Germany, East 6/.....	---	155.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hungary.....	39.0	8.9	7/ 38.5	---	7/ 44.4	---	7/ 42.2	---	+8	-100	-5	---
Poland.....	171.1	.9	237.1	110.2	296.0	---	375.3	21.6	+119	+140	+27	---
Rumania 6/.....	.4	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	21.9	---	158.7	.8	197.8	4.6	250.7	6.2	+1,045	+620	+27	+35
Total East Europe 4/.....	273.6	230.9	476.6	266.7	580.7	241.2	710.9	279.9	+160	+21	+22	+16
Total Europe 4/.....	1,707.4	3,426.0	2,346.5	4,523.0	2,791.4	4,829.3	2,962.8	4,568.1	+74	+33	+6	-5
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	24.9	543.9	386.9	301.8	223.1	211.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Africa:												
Madagascar Republic.....	2.8	3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of.....	16.4	6.6	21.5	5.5	20.0	4.3	22.6	5.2	+38	-21	+13	+21
South Africa, Rep. of.....	23.0	11.5	30.8	9.7	32.8	8.4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Africa 4/.....	42.2	18.1	56.2	15.2	57.2	12.7	62.2	12.5	+47	-31	+9	-2
Asia:												
Israel.....	---	20.8	---	8.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan.....	.4	1.7	.8	15.8	.9	66.3	.1	64.5	-75	+279	-89	-3
Malaya.....	.7	20.4	.9	18.1	.8	16.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Philippines.....	---	21.9	---	43.4	---	42.6	---	27.9	---	+27	---	-34
Total Asia 4/.....	1.1	64.8	1.7	85.8	1.7	132.8	.8	99.4	-27	+53	-53	-25
Oceania:												
Australia.....	8/ 471.2	---	804.1	---	591.0	---	635.3	---	+35	---	+7	---
New Zealand.....	793.9	---	987.0	---	1,060.4	---	1,120.0	---	+41	---	+6	---
Total Oceania.....	1,265.1	---	1,791.1	---	1,651.4	---	1,755.3	---	+39	---	+6	---
Total World 4/.....	4,337.7	4,643.1	6,480.3	6,472.6	6,271.5	6,403.3	6,613.6	6,435.8	+52	+39	+5	+1

1/ All meat converted to carcass weight equivalent--includes beef and veal, mutton and lamb, goat and horsemeat; excludes live animals, edible variety meat, lard, rabbit and poultry meat. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Includes allowance for any missing data for countries shown. 5/ Less than 5 year average. 6/ Probably includes variety meat, game and poultry. 7/ Excludes bacon and canned meat.

Meat trade in Eastern Europe increased substantially during 1961. Poland was the major exporter having shipped more than 50 percent of the total. However, only a relatively small quantity of total exports leave the European area. Yugoslavia was the second most important exporter in Eastern Europe. Italy has been an important market for Yugoslavia's meat in recent years. East Germany was the largest importer in East Europe during 1961, taking about 70 percent of total imports.

Exports from the Soviet Union were estimated to have been about the same in 1961 as in 1960. Meat production in the U.S.S.R. was slightly lower in 1961 than the previous year and reduced the supply available for export.

Imports of meat into the Soviet Union were also estimated to be about the same as in 1960. Large amounts of pork had been imported from Communist China prior to 1960, but the sharp reduction in these imports was only partially replaced by increased imports from Eastern Europe and Oceania.

African trade in meats has increased in recent years. However, serious droughts and diseases in South Africa in the past year may reduce the exportable supplies for the next few years. The Republic of South Africa is the major exporter, but Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been producing larger quantities of meat for export and in recent years has accounted for more than one-third of total African exports.

The Asiatic countries, excluding Communist China, are net importers of meats. Japan imports about 65 percent of the total for that area and obtains most of its imports from Oceania.

In Oceania, New Zealand and Australia together account for about 27 percent of the world's meat exports and rank first and fourth, respectively, in importance as exporters. The United Kingdom has historically been the major market for meat from these countries. However, since 1958 the United States has taken increasing quantities of boneless beef and mutton from both New Zealand and Australia.

In recent years New Zealand has found a small market for mutton and lamb in Japan and other Asiatic countries. Exports from New Zealand continue to rise as new markets are developed.

The United States has become the major market for Australian beef. Large exportable supplies of beef, lamb, and mutton should be available from Australia for the next few years as the result of increasing live-stock numbers there.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION UP  
IN LAST HALF OF 1962

Production of tobacco in countries harvesting during the last half of calendar year 1962 is estimated at 6,344 million pounds, 5.7 percent above the 6,004 million pounds in the same period last year.

Most major producing countries expect larger harvests this season. Significant increases are forecast for the United States, Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, and Japan. The widespread incidence of blue mold during the last 2 seasons in Europe is reportedly not a significant factor this season because of effective control measures combating its spread and the planting of resistant varieties. Reports indicate that blue mold this season has appeared in Iran and again in some small areas in Turkey.

Production by Areas

North America: Harvest during the last half of 1962 is tentatively placed at 2,369 million pounds--3.1 percent above the 2,297 million in 1961 and 12.4 percent greater than the 1955-59 average of 2,108 million.

Total U.S. production (August estimate) is tentatively placed at 2,135 million pounds, compared with 2,058 million in 1961, but considerably above the 1955-59 average of 1,914 million. Increases in flue-cured and burley acreage allotments accounted for most of the rise.

The Canadian crop is forecast at 204 million pounds--3.5 percent below the 1961 harvest of 211 million. The decline is attributed to a cut in flue-cured acreage and hail damage. This is expected to more than offset an increase in burley plantings.

Europe: The 1962 tobacco harvest in Europe is forecast at 1,023 million pounds, compared with 809 million in 1961 and 1,140 million during the 1955-59 period.

All countries in Western Europe, except Austria and Belgium, expect to harvest larger or slightly larger crops this year than in 1961. Greece and Spain are the only two countries, however, where the 1962 harvests are forecast to exceed the 1955-59 annual averages.

Larger crops are also expected in all major-producing Eastern European countries this season, except Poland. The 1962 harvest in these countries, estimated at 523 million pounds, is considerably above last year but 14 million below the 1955-59 average. Both Yugoslavia and Bulgaria expect significant gains over last season.

Africa: The tobacco harvest in the latter half of 1962 is estimated at 41.7 million pounds. The Algerian crop is expected to be substantially larger than the relatively small 1961 harvest but considerably under the 1960 harvest of 33.4 million pounds. Smaller increases over 1961 are also forecast for Morocco and Tunisia.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1962, with comparisons—farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production				
	Average		1960		1961 2/		1962 2/		Average		1960		
	acres	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1955-59	1955-59	1960	1960	
North America:													
Canada...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
United States:													
Continent...	127	136	138	138	1,323	1,575	1,534	1,479	165,770	214,167	211,210	203,900	
Puerto Rico...	26	26	26	26	1,226	1,740	1,703	1,733	1,741	1,913,757	2,056,302	2,134,995	
Total for countries shown...	1,397	1,304	1,339	1,392	1,000	1,078	1,031	1,067	2,050	27,600	27,100	20,000	
Europe:													
Austria...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,500	1,650	1,204	1,110	
Belgium-Luxembourg...	3	4	2	2	2,291	2,628	2,235	2,200	2,200	2,205	5,512	5,000	
France...	68	63	55	57	1,766	1,755	1,387	1,371	110,416	110,710	76,112	77,580	
Germany, West...	22	16	10	10	2,201	1,462	1,977	2,668	47,740	23,977	19,199	23,148	
Greece...	226	254	322	327	637	640	673	673	199,945	153,524	162,287	216,687	
Italy...	129	131	101	101	1,301	1,173	1,667	1,667	168,220	153,824	153,351	97,620	
Spain...	45	44	47	49	1,156	1,504	1,501	1,531	52,241	65,889	70,679	71,350	
Sweden...	3/	3/	3/	3/	1,972	2,123	2,122	2,122	785	849	190	661	
Switzerland...	3	3	2	2	1,887	1,511	1,963	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,735	4,000	
Total West Europe...	555	483	485	485	544	544	544	544	602,931	505,921	392,269	500,2156	
Albania...	29	22	23	23	603	686	714	714	1,697	1,697	—	—	
Bulgaria...	225	14	—	—	980	753	—	—	171,576	154,222	167,550	—	
Czechoslovakia...	20	13	—	—	1,108	837	—	—	19,728	10,465	—	—	
Germany, East...	11	13	40	40	1,274	1,073	956	—	11,992	11,927	—	—	
Hungary...	49	37	—	—	1,196	941	—	—	61,940	40,124	37,912	—	
Poland...	78	95	—	—	670	640	—	—	93,204	89,907	99,210	—	
Romania...	95	53	—	—	91	807	708	502	965	63,805	34,171	—	
Yugoslavia...	120	26	74	74	636	—	—	—	97,253	68,322	37,037	88,200	
Total East Europe...	651	47	568	47	568	47	568	47	537,257	474,30,598	474,11,174	522,730	
Total Europe...	1,206	—	1,056	—	1,053	1,180	—	—	—	1,140,238	936,589	809,443	1,022,886
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)...	427	310	310	360	1,027	1,059	1,041	1,042	438,715	392,000	365,000	375,000	
Africa:													
Algeria...	53	54	50	—	593	619	75	—	31,548	33,444	37,746	—	
Libya...	2	2	2	2	1,176	1,280	1,290	1,290	2,571	3,000	3,100	3,200	
Morocco...	3	4	4	4	1,474	1,125	1,058	1,058	4,569	4,444	4,444	5,290	
Tunisia...	4	5	6	6	851	892	422	422	486	4,367	2,425	1,730	
Cameroun...	10	10	10	10	451	450	450	450	450	4,500	4,500	4,500	
Total for countries shown...	72	75	74	62	—	—	—	—	467,594	491,754	17,960	47,720	
Asia:													
Cyrus...	4	4	5	5	368	381	379	379	1,521	1,638	1,976	1,950	
Iran...	49	30	62	63	562	483	443	376	2,465	1,430	27,440	23,500	
Iraq...	32	33	33	33	675	634	837	843	14,170	27,100	27,500	28,000	
Israel...	9	9	11	11	458	440	446	446	4,134	3,836	5,512	5,070	
Jordan...	7	7	8	8	332	180	402	405	4,248	3,116	2,385	3,050	
Lebanon...	9	10	10	11	735	603	648	653	6,572	7,336	6,377	9,480	
407	465	347	408	641	641	641	648	568	261,081	297,841	224,900	231,500	
Turkey...	18	24	27	29	745	518	505	510	13,276	12,447	13,670	15,000	
Syria...	1,838	1,963	—	—	916	925	—	—	1,68,600	1,65,000	—	—	
China, Mainland...	1,74	145	140	157	1,808	1,836	1,985	1,994	31,566	31,566	278,516	313,260	
Japan...	51	49	49	50	1,169	1,262	1,407	1,411	59,750	62,084	69,211	70,000	
Korea, South...	2,587	2,738	4/	2,661	4/	2,745	—	—	—	2,393,583	2,510,355	4/ 2,495,289	4/ 2,335,810
Total for all countries shown...	5,689	5,543	5,195	5,739	—	—	—	—	—	6,127,017	6,074,641	6,004,304	6,344,311

<sup>1/</sup> Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above average dry weight, which is normally reported in trade statistics. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3/</sup> Less than 500 acres.

Asia: Most major tobacco producers in Asia this season expect slightly larger harvests. Harvest during the second half of 1962 is estimated at 2,536 million pounds, compared with 2,459 million last season.

Turkey expects a crop of 232 million pounds, 3 percent above 1961, but 22 percent below the 1960 record of 298 million. The 1962 harvest in Japan is placed at 313 million pounds, compared with 279 million in 1961 and the 1955-59 annual average of 316 million. Flue-cured accounted for most of the increase over last year. No information is available on the acreage and production in Mainland China during the last 2 years, but they are believed to have been maintained at about 1960 levels.

LEAF TOBACCO: Production by kind, estimated harvest in the second half of calendar year 1962 with comparisons--  
farm sales weight 1/

Kind	: Average : 1955-59	: 1960	: 1961 <u>2/</u>	: 1962 <u>2/</u>
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
	:	:	:	:
Flue-cured.....	2,303,553	2,509,562	2,540,737	2,615,082
Burley.....	578,494	588,769	662,574	719,822
Other light air-cured....	69,833	65,249	47,920	52,753
Oriental & semi-oriental..	1,090,775	1,009,268	935,255	1,099,597
Light sun-cured.....	654,875	644,916	628,284	652,974
Dark air-cured.....	1,216,204	1,067,469	997,903	1,007,013
Dark sun-cured.....	107,052	108,681	111,494	112,310
Fire-cured.....	106,231	80,727	80,137	84,760
	:	:	:	:
Total.....	6,127,017	6,074,641	6,004,304	6,344,311

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary.

#### Production by Kind

The harvest of all kinds of tobacco during the second half of 1962 is expected to be somewhat larger than in 1961. Flue-cured production is forecast at 2,615 million pounds, compared with 2,541 million in 1961. The U.S. flue-cured crop is placed at 1,311 million pounds (August estimate), or about 4 percent above the 1,258 million harvested in 1961. Total Burley production is estimated at 720 million pounds--57 million larger than last year. U.S. burley production is forecast at 608 million pounds (August estimate), compared with 580 million in 1961. Canada expects a burley crop of 11 million pounds, resulting from about a twofold increase in planted acreage.

Oriental and semi-oriental production in 1962 is now placed at 1,100 million pounds, compared with 935 million in 1961. Larger crops are expected in Greece, Bulgaria, Italy, Yugoslavia, and Turkey.

RAW WOOL EXPORTS AT  
RECORD LEVEL IN 1961

Total raw wool entering world trade in 1961 reached a record 3,128 million pounds, up 8 percent from 1960 and 2-1/2 percent above the previous high set in 1959.

All of the five major exporting countries (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina, and Uruguay) shipped more in 1961 than in 1960. Taken together, these countries exported 2,686 million pounds during the year accounting for 86 percent of the world's wool trade. In 1960 these same countries exported 2,476 million pounds.

Australia exported a record 1,418 million pounds, up 84 million pounds from 1960. Japan continued to be Australia's best customer, taking 453 million pounds compared with 351 million in 1960. The United Kingdom was the second leading buyer. Australia will likely have an increased amount of wool to export in 1962. Sheep numbers have increased in 1962 and growing conditions have been favorable. Early forecasts for the 1962-63 season are for a clip of more than 1.7 billion pounds.

New Zealand exported only slightly more wool during the year. Japan more than doubled its purchases and the United Kingdom took about 12 percent more, however, most Communist countries took less.

Exports from South Africa rose by 17 percent in 1961 as the country marketed its second largest wool clip. U.S. purchases increased sharply in 1961 compared with previous years.

In South America, Argentina increased its exports only slightly while Uruguay exported nearly twice as much. A contributing factor to Uruguay's sharp increase in exports was the reduction of export retention taxes near the end of 1960.

Total imports into the eight major consuming countries, excluding Communist countries, (United Kingdom, Japan, France, United States, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands) rose about 8 percent in 1961. Of these countries only the United Kingdom, the largest consumer, and Italy imported less than in the previous year.

Japan imported 34 percent more wool in 1961 even though purchases were curtailed late in the year by credit restrictions imposed for balance of payment reasons. Total imports reached a record high at 560 million pounds, up from 417 million in 1960.

U.S. imports totaled 336 million pounds, an increase of 9 percent from the previous year. Apparel wool imports were up 22 percent, accounting for most of the gain, while imports of carpet wool were only slightly above the previous year at 206 million pounds.

## WOOL (Actual weight): International trade, average 1951-55, annual 1959 to 1961 1/

Continent and country	Average		1959		1960		1961 1/	
	1951-55		1959		1960		1961 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
North America:								
Canada.....	2,603	26,625	4,550	18,537	3,382	17,367	4,172	19,120
United States.....	2/ 628	441,069	2/ 117	395,200	2/ 263	309,361	2/ 316	336,255
Mexico.....	---	9,208	---	15,408	---	14,130	---	15,670
Total North America.....	3,231	476,902	4,667	429,145	3,645	340,858	4,488	371,045
South America:								
Argentina.....	228,620	---	309,616	---	302,778	---	306,593	---
Brazil.....	12,496	2,846	12,767	---	152	2,205	3/	3/
Chile.....	12,495	1,764	15,692	249	13,202	2,043	20,663	2,000
Colombia.....	---	1,692	---	1,672	---	1,490	---	3/
Falkland Islands.....	4,372	---	4,500	---	4,600	---	3/	---
Peru.....	3,486	---	7,668	---	4,625	---	3,108	49
Uruguay.....	115,480	---	77,290	---	79,743	---	159,400	---
Total South America 4/.....	376,949	6,302	427,533	1,921	405,100	5,738	495,339	7,219
Europe:								
Austria.....	66	10,681	80	13,326	73	13,385	70	15,257
Belgium.....	29,383	145,620	39,061	197,618	42,453	189,512	47,946	226,434
Denmark.....	295	4,074	2,756	7,400	3/ 2,000	6,300	3/ 3,000	3/ 6,000
Finland.....	137	10,578	7	10,860	11	10,610	10	8,747
France.....	37,036	320,960	82,271	366,041	76,491	374,405	76,473	392,520
Germany, West.....	3,877	170,925	10,170	238,181	9,358	209,501	9,028	219,972
Greece.....	1,047	5/ 11,031	331	1,539	322	3,607	152	4,231
Iceland.....	800	40	1,960	200	1,000	200	1,006	200
Ireland.....	12,446	7,406	22,810	12,656	20,077	12,286	22,413	11,410
Italy.....	3,489	159,859	5,370	236,490	5,324	275,989	5,672	260,749
Netherlands.....	2,515	25,422	12,873	36,508	8,668	30,613	9,220	31,442
Norway.....	1,485	2,018	2,178	2,377	1,900	2,400	1,892	2,923
Portugal.....	2,185	4,093	256	12,760	220	10,966	200	10,505
Spain.....	212	4,207	970	465	4,290	672	2,727	2,037
Sweden.....	980	13,609	1,396	11,109	1,179	11,142	1,356	10,078
Switzerland.....	90	14,494	218	13,680	219	13,236	822	13,902
United Kingdom.....	24,920	687,200	40,060	751,680	41,267	645,510	46,600	637,000
Total West Europe 4/.....	120,963	1,592,217	222,767	1,912,890	214,892	1,810,334	228,587	1,853,407
Bulgaria 2/.....	---	1,190	---	3/ 3,700	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia 5/.....	---	---	---	55,115	---	55,000	---	3/ 52,000
Germany, East.....	---	17,240	---	36,400	---	42,700	---	3/
Hungary.....	44	5,265	1,500	6,669	1,000	9,281	1,000	5,600
Poland.....	---	3/	45,730	---	41,340	---	38,843	---
Yugoslavia.....	1,856	8,694	1,658	18,903	1,032	14,168	1,677	26,747
Total East Europe 4/.....	1,900	32,389	3,158	166,516	2,032	162,489	2,677	168,190
Total Europe 4/.....	122,863	1,624,606	225,925	2,079,406	216,924	1,972,823	231,264	2,021,597
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	---	---	37,258	127,646	39,700	135,600	---	---
Africa:								
Algeria.....	4,008	888	800	900	700	200	---	---
Morocco.....	6,446	630	6,617	256	6,794	422	6,477	476
Tunisia.....	1,540	60	700	100	900	100	---	---
U.A.R., Egypt.....	566	1,150	100	1,639	100	2,600	---	---
Kenya.....	1,360	---	2,243	100	2,121	38	2,556	---
South Africa, Republic of 6/.....	225,690	5,960	266,564	6,600	238,071	3/	278,183	3/
Total Africa 4/.....	239,610	8,688	277,024	9,595	248,686	8,360	288,916	8,776
Asia:								
Cyprus.....	1,030	---	784	---	804	---	849	---
Iran.....	17,010	388	20,009	970	13,778	1,165	13,778	1,647
Iraq.....	11,650	204	19,700	300	10,300	300	---	---
Lebanon.....	4,938	2,922	8,294	7,697	6,959	4,388	---	---
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	2,736	7,408	9,902	11,777	8,715	16,034	12,680	19,746
U.A.R., Syria.....	12,031	1,322	18,380	1,393	11,279	1,256	8,990	2,717
Afghanistan 7/.....	14,356	---	16,600	---	---	---	---	---
India.....	27,846	4,982	42,065	2,571	30,551	3,525	31,687	8,834
Japan.....	---	161,186	---	368,967	---	417,196	---	559,940
Pakistan.....	24,782	---	26,738	3,749	31,238	---	32,317	---
Total Asia 4/.....	116,429	178,412	169,824	404,976	126,523	144,870	129,201	598,584
Oceania:								
Australia.....	1,040,920	5,464	1,381,645	7,300	1,334,014	7,700	1,417,829	---
New Zealand.....	390,260	580	528,120	300	521,487	300	523,882	---
Total Oceania 4/.....	1,431,180	6,044	1,909,765	7,600	1,855,501	8,000	1,941,711	7,300
Total World 4/ 8/.....	2,290,262	---	3,051,996	---	2,896,079	---	3,127,919	---

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Washed, scoured or clean basis. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Includes allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 5/ Includes tops. 6/ Includes exports from South-West Africa and Basutoland. 7/ Fiscal year beginning in year shown. 8/ Excludes wool on the skins and reexports where possible; imports in most cases refer to gross imports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service Officers, result of office research and related information.

United Kingdom imports declined about 1 percent in 1961 to 637 million pounds. Imports from Australia, the most important supplier, dropped about 15 percent to 223 million pounds, while those from Argentina were up 3 million pounds and imports from Uruguay rose 28 million pounds.

#### WORLD EGG PRODUCTION AND CHICKEN NUMBERS UP IN 1961

Egg production in 1961 was estimated at 205 billion in the major producing countries of the world. This was an increase of 2.2 percent over 1960. Although egg production in North America and some of the major surplus producing countries of Western Europe was down, output in many of the developing countries continued to rise. In some of the latter countries the industry is just beginning to develop large-scale production units and in others, higher output stems from continued efforts to improve laying flocks and production techniques.

European output was up three percent. The greatest percentage increase was in Spain where reported egg production was up 42 percent. This phenomenal increase is a result of the intensive poultry improvement program implemented in the mid-1950's. Numerous large-scale production units have been developed near the major cities and new and improved laying types have been distributed throughout most of the country. Thus, Spain, in a very short period of time, has moved from the position of a sizable net importer to self-sufficiency in the production of eggs.

In Denmark and the Netherlands, both surplus producing countries, egg production was down. The decline in these two countries was due mainly to reduced export demand and lower prices. Production in the United Kingdom was down five percent, attributed mainly to a reduction in the guaranteed price for eggs and a lower percentage of young hens on hand at the beginning of the year.

East European statistics show total egg production up generally in that area.

Japan's poultry industry has grown rapidly in recent years and egg production increased 6.5 percent over 1960. This development is due partly to continued efforts on the part of the government to increase food production and partly to the rising level of incomes and increased demand for high-protein foods.

Chicken numbers in most reporting countries continued to increase during 1961 and at the close of the year they were about five percent above a year earlier. In December 1961 chicken numbers in the United States totaled 365 million, compared with 360 million a year earlier. Chicken numbers were also up in Canada and Mexico.

CHICKENS: Numbers in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1958-60, and preliminary 1961

Country	Date	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960	Preliminary 1961
		Thousand chickens	Thousand chickens	Thousand chickens	Thousand chickens	Thousand chickens
North America:						
Canada	December 1	38,174	45,979	46,975	46,690	49,654
Mexico		60,000	75,000	75,000	79,000	82,000
United States	December 31	408,641	387,002	369,484	360,576	365,477
South America:						
Argentina	June	1/46,837	2/19,000	2/19,000	2/51,000	50,000
Brazil	December 31	1/131,654	160,971	166,873	175,386	183,550
Colombia		23,634	25,500	27,600	30,000	32,000
Peru	October 1	7,117	8,653	9,988	11,411	13,123
Venezuela	December 31	9,500	--	16,080	16,954	17,500
Europe:						
Austria	December 3	8,264	9,412	9,797	9,788	9,943
Belgium	December 31	15,160	16,000	16,000	15,500	16,100
Bulgaria		11,276	13,384	14,368	20,922	22,800
Czechoslovakia	January	17,294	21,515	22,517	24,445	24,972
Denmark	December 31	23,554	3/17,155	3/18,004	3/20,826	21,152
Finland	December	5,700	6,563	3/6,581	5,778	6,489
France	June 15	86,500	2/85,000	2/80,000	2/75,000	73,000
Germany, East	January 1	13,298	25,548	26,390	29,094	28,121
Germany, West	December	52,108	58,133	60,011	60,033	65,838
Greece	December 31	10,110	12,907	13,363	14,314	14,672
Hungary	March	17,127	24,100	24,800	25,226	25,473
Ireland	December 31	1/9,600	7,381	7,448	7,258	6,954
Italy	December	1/76,250	83,500	83,700	85,000	88,000
Netherlands	December 31	18,322	24,625	2/26,733	2/26,902	31,787
Norway	January	1/4,483	3,922	4,200	4,200	4,200
Poland	December 31	45,000	50,700	54,600	59,400	60,000
Portugal		13,500	13,900	14,000	14,100	14,200
Romania	January 1	22,000	35,000	35,000	37,000	38,000
Spain	April	1/20,675	26,000	27,500	29,100	34,900
Sweden	April	1/11,362	3/12,648	3/12,625	3/11,924	11,744
Switzerland		6,248	6,570	6,600	6,550	5,980
United Kingdom	December	59,815	69,930	77,507	87,931	96,100
Yugoslavia	January	18,866	24,916	24,394	26,653	25,419
Africa, Asia, and Oceania:						
Australia	December 31	11,500	14,500	15,500	17,000	18,000
Israel		1/3,000	5,000	5,500	8,500	8,800
Japan		41,369	50,291	48,215	54,627	72,000
Philippines	February 1	37,474	52,469	56,142	60,071	64,000
South Africa, Republic of	December	1/16,661	14,714	15,521	17,600	18,600
Turkey	December 31	21,138	26,320	26,820	27,164	29,315
Total		1,423,701	1,564,208	1,595,016	1,652,923	1,728,863

1/ Less than a 5-year average.

2/ Revised and partially estimated.

3/ Revised.

4/ Estimated.

## EGGS: Production in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1958-60, and preliminary 1961

Country	Average	1958	1959	1960	Preliminary
	1951-55				1961
	Million				Million
North America:					
Canada .....	4,320	5,398	5,520	1/5,413	5,358
Mexico .....	2/ 2,293	2,700	2,800	3,000	3,100
United States .....	1/64,226	1/65,292	1/66,504	1/63,828	63,120
South America:					
Argentina .....	3,196	1/3,120	1/3,240	1/3,432	3,480
Brazil .....	4,192	6,000	5,964	1/6,244	6,480
Colombia .....	1,250	1,350	1,400	1,480	1,650
Peru .....	2/481	517	578	601	728
West Europe:					
Austria .....	832	1/1,161	1/1,197	1/1,249	1,273
Belgium .....	2,175	2,800	2,960	2,867	2,975
Denmark .....	2,162	2,826	2,887	2,488	2,279
Finland 3/ .....	550	702	705	714	675
France .....	7,200	9,000	9,500	9,000	8,500
Germany, West .....	5,549	6,740	7,090	7,895	8,372
Greece .....	516	933	960	1,009	1,043
Ireland .....	950	763	741	712	708
Italy .....	5,725	1/6,320	6,099	6,373	6,623
Netherlands .....	2,964	4,578	5,254	5,250	5,200
Norway .....	502	500	525	550	575
Spain .....	2,200	3,000	3,240	3,608	5,124
Sweden .....	1,390	1,550	1,600	1,570	1,550
Switzerland .....	531	536	545	552	554
United Kingdom 3/4/ .....	9,200	1/11,376	1/12,172	1/11,261	10,740
East Europe:					
Hungary .....	1,011	1,716	1,850	1,800	1,800
Poland .....	4,160	4,553	5,127	5,589	6,100
Yugoslavia .....	999	1,511	1,527	1,533	1,462
Other East Europe .....	5,908	8,004	8,381	9,282	9,640
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	15,874	23,040	25,219	25,400	27,000
Africa:					
Egypt .....	513	817	874	900	925
South Africa, Republic of 3/ .....	947	935	968	1,129	1,140
Asia and Oceania:					
Israel 3/ .....	429	889	1,027	1,101	1,150
Turkey .....	1,074	1,239	1,304	1,323	1,451
Japan .....	5,312	7,458	8,064	8,942	9,520
Pakistan .....	2/572	530	660	880	860
Philippines .....	972	1,350	1/1,454	1,300	1,474
Australia .....	2/1,876	2,316	2,256	2,370	2,508
Total	162,051	191,520	200,192	200,645	205,137

1/ Revised.

2/ Less than a 5-year average.

3/ Years ending June 30 of year stated.

4/ Excludes North Ireland production consumed locally.

In Western Europe, Spain reported 34.9 million in 1961 compared with 29.1 million in 1960. Most of this increase was due to the buildup in laying flocks. The United Kingdom reported increased numbers, 96.1 million compared with 87.9 million a year earlier. Production of chickens for meat continued to expand and the number of broilers during 1961 amounted to about 140 million head. France reported a decline from 73 million head to 75 million in 1960. Chicken numbers were also down in Ireland, Sweden, and Switzerland.

In Japan, numbers were up 31 percent to a total of 72 million. This sharp increase in numbers reflects growing interest in the production of both eggs and poultry meat.

#### WORLD SUGAR TRADE UP SUBSTANTIALLY

World sugar exports during 1961 increased nearly 2.5 million short tons, raw value, over the previous record high level set in 1960. Imports likewise established a new record high with a similar increase toward a volume of trade almost one-third higher than the 1955-59 average.

The largest increases in exports from 1960 to 1961 were accounted for by increased shipments from Cuba to the U.S.S.R. and to Mainland China, and by larger exports from Latin American countries to the United States. In Asia, significant increases in exports occurred from Turkey and India.

Increased imports of sugar in 1961 were due largely to an increase of 2 million tons to the U.S.S.R. and 1.2 million tons to Mainland China. The magnitude of sugar imports to these two countries is unprecedented. Mainland China's imports in 1961 were far above those of former years and exceeded those for Japan to become the largest importer of sugar in Asia. The United States continued as the world's largest importer, followed by the United Kingdom.

In addition to the export-import trade figures mentioned above, some 2 million tons of sugar moved to the U.S. mainland from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The high level of world trade in 1961 partly reflected the continued upward trend in world consumption and partly the decline in production of more than 3 million tons during 1961-62. World consumption is estimated to have increased about 3 million tons during the past year and, with the decline in world output, is likely to reduce world stocks substantially below the record high at the close of the 1961 season.

(Continued)

## SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: International trade, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, annual 1960 and 1961

Continent and country	Averages								1960	1961 1/		
	1950-54				1955-59							
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports				
	1,000 short tons											
North America:												
British Honduras.....	1	0	7	1	13	1	28	1				
Canada.....	4	607	1	717	4	680	9	760				
Costa Rica.....	4	2/	4	3	22	2/	31	0				
El Salvador.....	2	3	7	2/	13	1	16	0				
Guatemala.....	2/	3	1	2/	6	2/	8	2/				
Honduras.....	0	6	2/	11	2/	7	2/	2/				
Mexico.....	35	2/	119	12	520	2/	733	2/				
Nicaragua.....	9	2/	14	2/	38	0	38	0				
Panama.....	4	2/	4	2/	3	0	7	0				
United States.....	118	3,774	30	4,323	5	4,717	7	4,226				
Caribbean:												
Antigua.....	25	2/	27	2/	21	0	22	0				
Barbados.....	161	2/	165	2/	145	0	157	0				
Cuba.....	5,548	2/	5,725	2/	6,211	0	7,070	0				
Dominican Republic.....	558	2/	744	2/	1,208	2/	875	0				
Guadeloupe.....	89	0	134	0	163	0	176	0				
Haiti.....	31	1	19	0	33	0	43	0				
Jamaica.....	275	0	349	0	395	0	426	0				
Martinique.....	49	0	78	0	79	0	82	0				
Netherlands Antilles.....	2/	6	0	8	0	8	0	8				
St. Kitts.....	50	2/	48	0	52	0	48	0				
St. Lucia and St. Vincent.....	10	2/	10	2/	5	0	5	0				
Trinidad and Tobago.....	157	2/	170	2/	211	2/	237	2/				
Total North America 3/.....	7,139	4,411	7,672	5,085	9,160	5,424	10,046	5,007				
South America:												
Argentina.....	5	9	41	2/	108	0	104	0				
Bolivia.....	0	50	0	54	0	31	0	23				
Brazil.....	110	0	553	0	942	0	821	0				
British Guiana.....	236	2/	291	2/	346	2/	340	2/				
Chile.....	0	228	0	235	0	150	0	193				
Colombia.....	19	4	19	16	42	7	54	0				
Ecuador.....	3	1	14	5	25	0	23	0				
Paraguay.....	0	2	6	2	2	0	4	0				
Peru.....	361	2/	510	2/	583	2/	661	2/				
Uruguay.....	0	82	0	88	0	118	0	57				
Venezuela.....	2/	40	35	15	0	2/	0	0				
Total South America 3/.....	734	419	1,470	416	2,048	317	2,007	275				
Europe:												
West:												
Austria.....	3	79	2	33	2/	1	18	12				
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	169	84	118	57	132	145	128	4				
Denmark.....	89	4	47	2/	30	1	19	14				
Finland.....	0	137	0	173	0	148	0	155				
France.....	382	346	646	489	669	856	978	432				
Germany, West.....	1	452	13	309	40	131	1	73				
Greece.....	0	98	0	117	0	117	0	135				
Iceland.....	0	8	0	10	0	11	0	12				
Ireland.....	0	77	6	60	16	29	17	51				
Italy.....	2/	24	85	40	2/	21	2	35				
Malta.....	0	11	0	13	0	17	0	15				
Netherlands.....	159	307	60	269	146	248	55	140				
Norway.....	2/	132	1	167	2/	172	2/	161				
Portugal.....	2/	130	2/	144	2/	168	1	130				
Spain 4/.....	14	18	1	58	0	37	0	55				
Sweden.....	15	84	2	75	2/	59	2/	38				
Switzerland.....	2	216	3	229	3	237	0	296				
United Kingdom.....	845	2,663	748	2,835	587	2,560	391	2,582				
Total West Europe.....	1,709	4,870	1,732	5,078	1,623	4,958	1,610	4,340				
East:												
Bulgaria.....	0	0	11	0	43	0	94	64				
Czechoslovakia.....	5/ 220	0	319	0	378	24	479	6				
Germany, East.....	356	0	179	11	153	68	1	123				
Hungary.....	75	29	58	54	143	0	146	0				
Poland.....	127	11	247	11	379	192	792	288				
Rumania.....	0	4	0	36	45	0	177	36				
Yugoslavia.....	5	24	18	102	105	150	23	86				
Total East Europe.....	783	68	832	214	1,246	434	1,712	603				
Total Europe.....	2,492	4,938	2,564	5,292	2,869	5,392	3,322	4,943				

SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: International trade, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, annual 1960 and 1961, (continued)

Continent and country	Averages				1960		1961 1/	
	1950-54		1955-59		1960		1961 1/	
	Exports 1,000 short tons	Imports 1,000 short tons						
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	144	41	236	536	291	1,893	1,048	3,965
Africa:								
Algeria.....	2/	156	0	231	2	280	1	248
Angola.....	38	0	37	0	52	0	30	0
Egypt.....	1	84	23	42	56	24	62	6/ 21
Ethiopia and Eritrea 1/.....	0	18	0	7	0	3	0	2
Ghana.....	0	21	0	42	0	67	0	74
Kenya.....	2/	25	2/	37	2/	34	2/	31
Libya.....	0	12	0	18	0	21	0	21
Malagasy Republic.....	2	3	27	2	48	2/	43	2/
Mauritius.....	511	0	579	0	353	0	565	0
Morocco.....	28	298	24	375	12	396	8	401
Mozambique.....	69	2/	124	2/	125	2/	125	2/
Nigeria.....	0	23	0	58	0	73	0	71
Reunion.....	146	0	197	0	252	0	255	0
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	1	45	0	64	0	57	3	53
Somalia.....	2/	8	1	5	2/	1	0	1
Sudan.....	0	103	0	130	0	127	0	172
Tanganyika.....	2/	16	2/	22	2/	26	2/	27
Tunisia.....	0	62	0	80	0	92	0	74
Uganda.....	2/	2/	2/	35	1	37	2/	2/
South Africa, Republic of.....	89	8	240	2/	288	2/	334	2/
Total Africa 3/.....	885	948	1,258	1,230	1,243	1,299	1,476	1,300
Asia:								
Aden.....	10	18	35	47	26	47	25	41
Afghanistan.....	0	4	0	23	0	37	0	6/ 27
British North Borneo.....	0	14	0	14	2/	10	2/	14
Burma.....	0	18	0	27	0	29	0	28
Ceylon.....	0	149	0	190	0	223	0	240
China, Mainland.....	1	5/ 25	14	97	13	525	78	1,690
China, Taiwan.....	632	1	820	2/	1,007	2/	732	2/
Cyprus.....	0	6	0	13	0	13	0	17
Hong Kong.....	86	110	63	126	54	139	36	160
India.....	4	182	49	56	21	0	305	0
Indonesia.....	70	1	139	1	40	2/	0	2/
Iran 8/.....	0	182	0	298	0	326	0	425
Iraq.....	0	112	0	178	0	250	0	281
Israel.....	0	45	0	76	0	72	0	54
Japan.....	7	835	18	1,285	28	1,379	16	1,508
Jordan.....	0	22	0	39	0	42	0	50
Korea, South.....	0	14	0	71	0	82	0	71
Lebanon.....	2/	5/ 20	2/	29	2/	39	2/	35
Malaya (includes Singapore).....	12	195	21	260	11	291	37	264
Pakistan.....	2/	106	3	74	0	65	0	61
Philippines.....	798	2/	1,009	2/	1,164	0	1,325	0
Syria.....	2/	5/ 30	2/	53	0	64	2/	83
Thailand.....	2	15	3	20	6	2/	2	2/
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	0	0	17	2	233	0	308	0
Vietnam.....	2	52	2	63	0	72	0	56
Total Asia 3/.....	1,624	2,207	2,269	3,052	2,604	3,863	2,864	5,226
Oceania:								
Australia.....	511	0	780	0	869	0	934	0
Fiji.....	142	2/	185	2/	244	2/	163	2/
New Zealand.....	2	115	2/	121	2/	117	2/	149
Total Oceania.....	655	115	965	121	1,113	117	1,097	149
Total world.....	13,673	13,079	16,434	15,732	19,328	18,305	21,860	20,865
U.S.-Offshore Trade.....	9/ 3	2,085	2/ 2	431	2/ 6	1,748	2/ 6	2,041
Puerto Rico.....	1,039	2/ 1	217	0	896	2/ 3	980	2/ 4
Hawaii.....	1,037	2/	211	0	845	0	1,045	0
Virgin Islands.....	9	2/ 1	2	0	7	2/ 2	16	2/ 1
Guam.....	0	2/ 1	0	2/ 1	0	2/ 1	0	2/ 1
Total.....	2,088	2,088	432	432	1,754	1,754	2,047	2,047

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 tons. 3/ Includes trade of other countries not shown separately. 4/ Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla considered provinces of Spain after January 1, 1953. 5/ Less than 5-year average. 6/ Estimated. 7/ Crop year. 8/ Iranian calendar year.

2/ Sugar and related products.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

NEAR-RECORD WORLD  
WHEAT CROP EXPECTED

Present prospects indicate that 1962 world wheat production may be second only to the record outturn in 1958, according to preliminary information available to Foreign Agricultural Service.

Although firm estimates are not yet available for a number of countries, the present outlook is for increases over the 1961 total in all major areas except Eastern Europe. A net increase is expected in North America because of Canada's larger harvest; this will more than offset a smaller U.S. outturn. Thus North America's exportable supplies will again be large, though smaller than last year in the United States.

If Canada's crop turns out as well as now expected, supplies for the year beginning August 1, 1962, will be over 900 million bushels, compared with 870 million a year earlier. Near-record exports were made from that supply during 1961-62.

U.S. supplies, in contrast, are about 280 million bushels smaller as a result of reduced carryover stocks and a smaller production this year. The August production estimate of 1,063 million bushels is 172 million bushels less than last year and 6 percent below average. The decline is due to reduced area; as a result of mandatory acreage reductions under the 1962 program, acreage for harvest is 20 percent below the 1951-60 average. Estimated yields of 24.1 bushels per harvested acre are the third largest recorded.

Western Europe's wheat crop is somewhat larger than in 1961 and import needs for the current season will be lower. Increases are especially marked in the exporting countries. France and Spain have large increases and Italy, a moderate increase. Though all three are listed as exporters under the International Wheat Agreement, both Spain and Italy have been net importers for the past 2 seasons. However, they are expected to have a small exportable surplus this year. France's surplus this year will be large, possibly about 80 million bushels. French exports during 1961-62 were about 66 million bushels.

Production is also larger than last year in a number of Western Europe's importing countries, especially the United Kingdom and Portugal. The outstanding exception to general increases is West Germany, where production is expected to be somewhat smaller than the fairly good 1961 harvest.

Growing conditions have been unfavorable over a good part of Eastern Europe, especially the Danube Basin countries. Although it is too early to have firm indications, it seems likely that Eastern Europe's production this year will be well below the 1962 total.

Despite serious winterkill in the important Ukraine, the Soviet Union's wheat acreage for harvest in 1962 is up about 12 million acres or 8 percent, according to official estimates. However, much of the increase is in the lower yielding spring wheat area. Midsummer drought has adversely affected prospects for wheat in a number of important producing regions and the outlook is for a crop no better than last year.

Available information for Asia indicates a larger outturn than in 1961. Larger harvests are estimated for all countries reporting to date.

Africa's total production will be well above the poor 1961 harvest, according to preliminary reports. Good outturns in former French North Africa in contrast with virtual failure last year, are the most important factor in the increase.

The growing season is now getting under way in Southern Hemisphere countries and final outturns will be determined by conditions up to November. Severe drought has affected about a third of Argentina's wheat zone and has dispelled expectation of record plantings in this principal producing country of South America. Conditions are excellent over most of the remainder of the wheat zone.

The outlook is generally good in Australia though in a number of regions rains are needed for germination and to complete late wheat planting. It now seems that earlier predictions of record wheat acreage may not be achieved, although it will again be large.

#### WORLD BANANA TRADE SETS NEW RECORD IN 1961

World trade in bananas continued to increase during 1961 and reached a new record of 183,289,000 stems converted to a uniform basis of 50 pounds per stem.

The increase in Middle America was offset by a decrease in exports from Ecuador, but Ecuador continues to be the world's largest exporter and in 1961 supplied nearly 25 percent of all bananas moving in world trade. The Foreign Agricultural Service estimates of exports by Latin American countries for 1960 and 1961 are based upon export data reported by those countries which were adjusted in line with reports from the principal importing countries.

Low prices in the United States and Canada during most of 1960 were the principal reason for the decline in exports to these countries in 1961. Imports by both countries were down slightly, but in Europe they continued to increase and were almost double those during the 5 years 1951-55. Japan continues to restrict banana imports and the 1961 level was only about 60 percent of the prewar average.

BANANAS: Imports into specified countries, average 1935-39 and  
1951-55, annual 1959-61

Continent and Country	Average		1959	1960	1961 <sup>1/</sup>
	1935-39	1951-55			
	1,000 Stems	1,000 Stems			
North America:					
Canada.....	2,250	5,748	6,774	7,569	7,238
United States.....	61,192	62,247	77,218	82,824	79,600
Total.....	63,442	67,995	83,992	90,393	86,838
Europe:					
Austria.....	49	176	1,117	1,241	1,240
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	914	1,896	2,694	2,784	2,870
Denmark.....	190	869	1,110	1,136	1,100
Finland.....	126	151	319	330	360
France.....	7,416	11,339	14,889	15,369	15,976
Germany, West.....	2/5,512	6,112	18,882	19,801	20,733
Ireland.....	254	270	258	328	493
Italy.....	954	1,579	2,695	3,832	4,531
Netherlands.....	1,273	1,120	2,506	2,621	2,998
Norway.....	332	236	1,040	1,077	1,209
Spain.....	2,084	2,560	4,305	4,450	3/ 4,500
Sweden.....	471	1,819	1,694	1,704	3/ 1,700
Switzerland.....	282	746	1,545	1,975	2,096
United Kingdom.....	13,186	10,639	14,963	15,416	16,465
Total.....	33,043	39,512	68,017	72,064	76,271
South America:					
Argentina.....	6,862	7,289	10,491	10,145	3/10,100
Chile.....	653	879	1,315	1,660	3/ 1,700
Uruguay.....	445	850	614	983	3/ 1,000
Total.....	7,960	9,018	12,420	12,788	12,800
Africa:					
Algeria.....	200	358	608	608	504
Morocco.....	71	283	431	518	437
South Africa, Rep. of.	198	508	372	536	3/ 500
Tunisia.....	95	87	102	122	120
Total.....	564	1,236	1,513	1,784	1,561
Asia:					
Japan.....	5,570	1,268	1,653	1,869	3,264
Syria.....	---	211	332	357	301
Total.....	5,570	1,479	1,985	2,226	3,565
Oceania:					
New Zealand.....	524	725	1,423	1,504	1,570
World Total.....	111,103	119,965	169,350	180,759	182,605

1/ Preliminary

2/ All Germany

3/ Estimated

Note: Converted to 50 pound stems.

BANANAS: Exports from specified countries, average 1935-39 and  
1951-55, annual 1959-61

Continent and Country	Average		1959	1960	1961
	1935-39	1951-55			
	1,000 Stems	1,000 Stems			
<b>Middle America:</b>					
Costa Rica.....	4,569	15,644	9,402	9,946	12,898
Dominican Republic.....	291	1,779	4,434	7,166	5,906
Guadeloupe.....	1,810	3,152	5,136	5,080	5,395
Guatemala.....	8,405	6,706	8,832	11,082	8,450
Honduras.....	11,723	14,290	19,276	16,734	23,836
Jamaica.....	13,042	5,251	5,819	6,100	6,140
Martinique.....	1,336	2,435	5,795	5,565	6,074
Mexico.....	13,103	2,078	1,262	372	790
Nicaragua.....	1,982	465	93	150	75
Panama, Rep. of.....	9,779	8,611	12,811	15,210	11,992
Trinidad & Tobago.....	73	81	183	187	124
Windward Islands.....	228	677	4,188	4,106	4,800
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>66,341</b>	<b>61,169</b>	<b>77,231</b>	<b>81,698</b>	<b>86,480</b>
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil.....	9,366	8,775	9,395	10,668	11,000
Colombia.....	7,475	7,548	9,892	9,144	9,982
Ecuador.....	1,920	19,109	44,838	50,674	44,451
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,761</b>	<b>35,432</b>	<b>64,125</b>	<b>70,486</b>	<b>65,433</b>
<b>Africa:</b>					
Cameroun.....	907	2,943	2,553	1,618	2,261
Canary Islands.....	5,319	7,710	8,063	8,276	2/ 8,300
Congo, Rep. of.....	73	990	1,371	1,600	1,300
Ghana.....	56	9	63	207	211
Guinea, Rep. of.....	1,882	3,342	2,935	2,419	2/ 2,400
Ivory Coast.....	517	907	2,381	3,202	4,034
Mozambique.....	389	624	501	756	2/ 750
Nigeria.....	2,337	4,041	3,016	2,994	3,550
Somali, Rep. of.....	983	1,595	2,034	3,441	3,400
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12,463</b>	<b>22,161</b>	<b>22,917</b>	<b>24,513</b>	<b>26,206</b>
<b>Asia:</b>					
Lebanon.....	---	154	564	676	600
Taiwan.....	5,570	1,460	1,993	2,033	3,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,570</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>2,709</b>	<b>3,600</b>
<b>Oceania.....</b>					
Oceania.....	552	692	1,423	1,504	1,570
<b>World Total.....</b>	<b>103,687</b>	<b>121,068</b>	<b>168,253</b>	<b>180,910</b>	<b>183,289</b>

1/ Preliminary

2/ Estimated

Note: Latin American exports adjusted in line with imports reported by principal importing countries.

There was a sharp increase in shipments of bananas in boxes to the United States and Canada. Importers report that practically all of the bananas shipped to these markets will move in boxes within a few years. These packages contain 40 pounds net of bananas. Total shrinkage of bananas imported on stems is about 15 percent whereas there is practically no shrinkage on boxed bananas. United States imports of boxed bananas in 1961 were reported on a stem equivalent basis.

#### WORLD EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION OF FATS AND OILS TO ESTABLISH NEW RECORDS

Fats, oils, and oilseeds, fat or oil equivalent, are moving into world trade in 1962 at a record level, following a slight decline in 1961. On the basis of the current forecast of 9.4 million short tons, total exports will exceed the 1961 tonnage by 6 percent and the 1950-54 average by almost one-half.

The estimated 500,000-ton increase in exports this year is due almost entirely to the sharp expansion in the movement of edible vegetable oils, offset somewhat by declines in the palm oils and industrial oils. Marine oil exports probably will increase slightly, but exports of animal fats are not expected to change significantly from last year's level.

World production in 1962, continuing the upward trend of the last decade, is estimated at a record 33.4 million tons, 1 percent larger than in 1961 and one-third above the 1950-54 average. Expansion in edible oils and animal fats accounts for virtually all of the estimated 370,000-ton total increase from last year. Production of the palm oils is expected to decline slightly whereas industrial oils and marine oils are not expected to vary greatly from a year earlier.

\* \* \* \* \*

The highlight of world exports in 1962 is the phenomenal expansion in exports of soybeans and soybean oil, practically all from the United States. The expected increase in this, the leading export item in 1962, far exceeds the total net increase foreseen in exports of all fats and oils. Notable increases from 1961, though relatively less significant, also will occur in exports of peanuts and oils from Senegal, Nigeria, India, and Argentina; rapeseed and oil from Canada, Sweden, and France; sunflower seed and oil from the U.S.S.R. and Argentina; cottonseed and oil from the United States and the Sudan; and fish oil from Peru, Iceland, Chile, and possibly the United States. The most significant decline foreseen in exports in 1962 is a reduction of about 10 percent in copra and coconut oil. Sizable declines, however, also likely will occur in flaxseed exports from Canada and whale oil from the Antarctic.

The United States again, as in the last 3 years, is expected to account for one-third of world exports of fats and oils. This compares with one-fifth of the total in 1950-54.

Edible vegetable oil exports in 1962 will be at an alltime high, exceeding last year's slightly reduced volume by about one-fourth, or an estimated 775,000 tons. While exports of each of the edible oils, excepting olive oil, will be up, by far the greatest increase will be exports of soybeans and soybean oil, which are expected to expand by more than one-half from last year's low level.

U.S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil in calendar year 1962 are expected to reach an alltime high, exceeding last year's substantially lower level by almost 60 percent and the previous record of 1960 by over one-fourth. The expectation of this large volume of exports stems from: (1) the record U.S. soybean harvest of 1961; (2) the large carry in of soybean oil from the previous year; (3) the strong demand, particularly in Western Europe, for soybean meal; (4) heavy movement of oil under the various government programs, including donations, particularly to Near East and Asiatic countries; and (5) large purchases for dollars by Spain, spurred by a tight edible oil situation and relatively low U.S. prices.

Exports of soybeans from Mainland China dropped sharply in 1961 to the smallest volume in many years. Even if there is a modest increase in 1962, total exports probably will be relatively small. While January-June shipments of soybeans through the Suez Canal, assumed to be all of Chinese origin, were about 3 million bushels less than during the first half of 1961, this decline was offset by increased deliveries to Japan. Almost 5.9 million bushels were contracted for delivery to Japan from November 1961 through the spring of 1962, compared with total exports to Japan in 1961 of about 1.6 million bushels. Because of China's pressing need of foreign exchange to pay for heavy grain purchases and to meet commitments to the U.S.S.R. for past deliveries of goods and services, there is a great urgency to increase exports of raw materials to the Free World. However, to what extent China will be able to increase soybean exports will depend on the size of the crop this fall and the general agricultural situation in the country.

Exports of peanuts and peanut oil should exceed last year's volume by about 50,000 tons of oil mainly because of the record and near-record 1961 peanut harvests in Senegal and Nigeria, respectively. India's near-record peanut crop is providing an increased volume of hand-picked-selected (HPS) peanuts and peanut oil for export. Moreover, the recent decline in Indian peanut oil prices, induced by the larger 1961 crop, has improved export prospects. In addition, Argentina expects an exportable supply of oil from the recent record peanut harvest more than double the volume of oil exported from the 1961 crop.

Cottonseed and cottonseed oil exports probably will increase by about 25,000 tons, mainly because of the expected increase of about 14 percent in shipments of U.S. cottonseed oil. This expansion is attributed largely to exports for local currency and donations under the Food for Peace Program. Exports of cottonseed from Sudan's record outturn likely will increase substantially from last year, more than offsetting smaller exports from Nigeria's reduced crop.

Exports of sunflower seed and oil are expected to substantially exceed the record set in 1961. Factors influencing the rise include the probability of record shipments of sunflower seed oil from Argentina and the U.S.S.R. Argentina's near-record 1962 sunflower harvest is expected to provide a supply of oil about double the volume from last year's reduced crop.

Exports of rapeseed and rapeseed oil, which dropped substantially last year, are expected to reach a new high in 1962. Canadian rapeseed shipments are expected to rise sharply, reflecting heavy stocks despite an anticipated production decline resulting from sharply reduced plantings in 1962. Increased shipments from Sweden and France also are expected, reflecting significant production gains. Overall production probably will decline slightly this year as a result largely of a decline in India's production, which is consumed domestically.

World exports of sesame seed and oil, on an oil equivalent basis, are expected to increase slightly in 1962. Most of this increase is attributable to the rise in exportable supplies from the Sudan. Production in other main exporting countries probably will change very little from a year earlier.

Net world exports of olive oil will be high again but are expected to fall short of last year's near-record level. Spain's exports will probably equal only about half the quantity exported in 1961 because of substantially lower production there. This reduction, however, will be partly offset by increased exports from Greece, Portugal, and Turkey where oil production is higher in 1962. Exports from North Africa may remain close to the 1961 tonnage, despite sharply lower production, because of large carry in stocks in Tunisia.

Total exports of palm oils may be nearly 10 percent lower than in 1961, with coconut oil, palm oil, and palm kernel oil each declining. Total recorded and unrecorded copra exports from the Philippines are expected to be down in 1962 as a result of short rainfall a year ago, even though recorded shipments increased in the first half of the year. Reduced rainfall beginning in mid-1961 in Malaya and similar weather in Indonesia appear to have caused production and exports to fall in these areas also. Indonesian copra exports have been sharply lower during the first months of 1962 and any increase in the export rate during the remainder of the year is unlikely to fully offset the loss already sustained. Marketing bottlenecks have contributed to the slowdown in Indonesian exports.

The decline foreseen for palm kernel and palm kernel oil exports is minor. Continuing the downward trend of the past 4 years, a further reduction is expected in exports from Nigeria--the predominant exporting country. However, this decrease probably will be largely offset by an increase in exports from other African countries and Indonesia.

The small reduction anticipated for palm oil shipments results from smaller exports expected from the Republic of the Congo and Nigeria. Exports from Indonesia, the third most important supplier, will probably gain in 1962.

Indications are that exports of industrial oils will be about 100,000 tons less than in 1961, with the decline stemming largely from reduced exports of flaxseed and linseed oil. Argentine exports through mid-August of this year were about 29,000 tons (oil basis) less than in the comparable period last year. However, oil exports have increased in recent weeks and likely will continue to rise during the remainder of the year in view of the relatively tight world supply. Availabilities in Argentina are slightly larger than last year because of the large 1961 harvest. Canadian exports are expected to be down considerably from last year. With acreage down almost one-third, a small crop plus a reduced carry in on August 1 will mean that exportable supplies will be significantly less than last year.

U.S. flaxseed production this year is estimated to be about one-fourth larger than last year's relatively small crop, with the result that availabilities will be up somewhat. However, because of reduced supplies last year and small export movement during January-June 1962, calendar year exports in 1962 may be only about one-third the 1961 volume.

Exports of castor beans and castor oil may approach the record tonnage traded in 1961, of which over one-half originated in Brazil. The record movement of castor oil from Brazil in 1961 reduced the heavy stocks in that country. Therefore, while production this year is expected to be significantly larger than last, exports are not likely to reach the 1961 level. India's 1962 harvest increased by 13 percent from a year earlier, thus providing a larger supply of oil for export. Moreover, the reported delay in the movement of Brazil's new-crop castor beans to crushing plants likely will intensify the demand for Indian oil. Exports of castor beans from Thailand also may show a further increase from the large tonnage exported in 1961.

World tung oil exports probably will drop moderately in 1962, and a further decline is anticipated for 1963. Large carryover stocks and a strong export demand are expected to permit Argentine exports to remain high during 1962 despite smaller production in 1961-62. Exports from Paraguay are expected to decline somewhat from the high level attained in 1961.

FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS (fat or oil equivalent): World exports<sup>1/</sup>, average 1950-54, annual 1954-61 and forecast 1962

Commodity	Average 1950-54	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Forecast 1962
	1,000 short tons									
Edible vegetable oils:										
Cottonseed.....	189	400	395	410	330	177	351	310	275	300
Peanut.....	626	745	920	927	850	968	209	837	900	950
Soybean.....	405	435	700	975	1,020	1,150	1,450	1,570	1,148	1,775
Sunflower.....	108	56	53	55	63	93	91	123	164	220
Rapeseed.....	72	36	47	69	106	134	134	109	94	135
Sesame.....	52	44	54	58	56	53	63	85	73	77
Olive <sup>2/</sup> .....	3/58	63	62	43	62	40	65	61	72	72
Total.....	1,510	1,779	2,311	2,537	2,487	2,615	3,063	3,095	2,753	3,529
Palm oils:										
Coconut.....	1,260	1,235	1,343	1,512	1,542	1,224	1,109	1,286	1,404	1,230
Palm kernel.....	420	440	430	441	413	455	448	426	407	400
Palm.....	581	632	594	615	595	636	638	652	650	640
Rabassini kernel.....	9	4/	5	4/	2	3	5	0	0	4/
Total.....	2,253	2,307	2,372	2,568	2,552	2,318	2,200	2,364	2,461	2,270
Industrial oils:										
Linseed.....	447	695	519	416	598	149	527	477	506	445
Castor.....	131	117	153	129	158	149	148	168	185	180
Olive.....	6	6	10	10	8	8	7	3	10	10
Tung.....	66	44	61	69	71	81	67	64	62	58
Parilla.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Total.....	652	862	743	624	845	686	745	719	762	663
Animal fats:										
Butter (fat content)	395	400	500	430	450	470	485	470	480	470
Lard.....	330	312	392	400	386	330	432	449	364	350
Tallow and greases.....	570	755	850	975	928	813	1,008	1,165	1,220	1,250
Total.....	1,225	1,167	1,742	1,805	1,764	1,613	1,225	2,084	2,084	2,070
Marine oils:										
Whale.....	440	455	420	425	440	435	417	418	428	402
Sperm whale.....	80	80	100	120	110	135	130	122	124	126
Fish (including liver).....	110	136	128	130	127	130	179	218	200	335
Total.....	639	671	658	675	677	700	726	788	752	863
Grand total.....	6,354	7,086	7,746	8,209	8,325	7,932	8,659	9,050	8,892	9,395

<sup>1/</sup> Exports from producing countries. <sup>2/</sup> Net exports. <sup>3/</sup> 1950-53 average. <sup>4/</sup> Less than 500 tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and other Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS (fat or oil equivalent): Estimated world production, average 1950-54, annual 1954-61 and forecast 1962 1/

Commodity	Average 1950-54	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Forecast 1962
Edible vegetable oils 2/:										
Cottonseed.....	1,830	2,070	2,075	2,135	2,030	1,985	2,225	2,305	2,315	2,380
Peanut.....	1,775	1,890	2,025	2,155	2,270	2,510	2,525	2,55	2,450	2,450
Soybean.....	2,055	2,235	2,525	2,745	2,985	3,200	3,665	3,815	3,695	4,090
Sunflower seed.....	965	1,100	865	1,415	1,555	1,375	1,895	1,580	2,035	1,995
Peaseed.....	645	1,005	1,210	1,095	1,260	1,235	1,260	1,270	1,350	1,300
Sesame seed.....	745	780	790	660	630	570	690	625	600	610
Olive oil.....	880	1,300	1,095	820	1,200	1,250	1,195	1,205	1,480	1,315
Total.....	9,495	10,380	10,575	11,025	11,940	12,125	13,455	13,085	13,925	14,210
Palm oils 3/:										
Coconut.....	2,085	2,165	2,230	2,425	2,435	2,210	2,030	2,220	2,350	2,185
Palm kernel.....	420	470	425	470	425	460	455	435	415	410
Palm.....	1,285	1,375	1,360	1,380	1,400	1,405	1,425	1,455	1,455	1,450
Babassu kernel.....	51	45	53	40	51	57	54	68	65	64
Total.....	3,291	4,055	4,068	4,325	4,311	4,122	3,964	4,178	4,285	4,109
Industrial oils 2/:										
Linseed.....	1,010	1,030	975	1,085	1,105	1,100	1,125	1,075	1,055	1,040
Castor bean.....	215	210	215	215	250	225	235	225	255	280
Oilcice.....	10	6	13	14	11	8	1	22	17	17
Tung.....	123	123	105	101	145	150	141	135	123	119
Perilla.....	5	6	4	5	3	5	7	8	8	7
Total.....	1,363	1,375	1,312	1,420	1,814	1,508	1,509	1,520	1,458	1,463
Animal fats:										
Butter (fat content).....	650	875	870	930	950	1,130	1,090	1,250	1,350	1,350
Lard 4/.....	3,175	3,440	3,475	3,650	3,610	3,820	4,080	4,000	4,040	4,180
Tallow and grease.....	2,530	2,825	2,970	2,655	3,265	3,290	3,240	3,472	3,660	3,700
Total.....	9,355	10,140	10,315	10,845	10,925	11,200	11,270	11,722	12,050	12,230
Marine oils:										
Whale.....	440	455	420	425	410	435	417	418	428	402
Sperm whale.....	80	80	100	120	110	135	130	122	124	126
Fish (including liver).....	470	520	540	565	485	515	575	590	750	790
Total.....	990	1,055	1,060	1,110	1,055	1,055	1,122	1,130	1,302	1,318
Estimated world total.....	25,044	27,205	27,330	28,725	30,025	30,050	31,620	31,635	33,020	33,320

1/ Years indicated are those in which the predominant share of the given oil, or fat, was produced from its related raw material. 2/ Estimates of U. S. oil production include actual oil produced plus the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds; estimates for other countries are based upon the production of various oilseeds times the estimated normal proportions crushed for oil. 3/ Estimated on the basis of exports and information available on production and consumption in the various producing areas. 4/ Rendered lard only in most countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and other Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

A reduction in China's exports is possible, but not certain. A downturn would mean a continuation of the downward trend of the last 3 years. Production of tung oil in the United States in 1962 was well below the annual domestic requirement though more than double the low level of the previous year. Thus, with stocks at low levels, U.S. import requirements remain high. The outlook for 1963 is for continued short supplies, despite an expected increase in Argentina's production in 1962-63. Although U.S. import demand will be strong because of a near failure of the 1962 domestic tung crop, available world export supplies may be limited by a possible further reduction in China's exports and reduced stocks in Argentina and elsewhere.

Total exports of animal fats are not expected to vary significantly from last year, with increased shipments of tallow and greases virtually offset by decreases in exports of lard and butter. The rise in exports of tallow and greases is based upon forecast production increases in Australia, France, and Argentina. World shipments of lard may decline as a result of a further decline in Cuban buying. Increased production, however, is evident in Europe and the U.S.S.R.

World trade in butter is expected to be off slightly, due mainly to the continuation of limitations on imports into the United Kingdom, the principal world market for butter, while production remains unchanged. Aggregate production of animal fats is expected to increase slightly because of an upturn in lard production.

The upward trend in world marine oil trade, which began in 1956, will continue to a new high in 1962. Sperm oil exports, based on increases in production from whaling areas outside the Antarctic, will be slightly larger than a year earlier. There will be a moderate reduction in whale oil exports owing to a smaller outturn from the Antarctic. An overall decline in whale oil supplies of about 24,000 tons, however, will be more than offset by increases in fish oil availabilities in 1962.

World production of fish oil will continue upward but at a lower rate than in the preceding 3 years. Production will be down sharply in Norway and very little, if any, production increase is expected in the Republic of South Africa or the United States. However, world trade in fish oils will probably exceed the 1961 record shipments, owing to increased availabilities from Peru, Iceland, Chile, and possibly the United States. In addition, world trade has been stimulated by increased imports into Norway owing to a significant production drop there.

#### WORLD TRADE IN RICE LARGEST SINCE 1941, EXCEPT IN COMMUNIST AREAS

Rice exports from all countries, except Communist areas, in 1961 were the largest since World War II, according to the annual trade summary of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

The Preliminary estimate of exports, including reexports, is 12,843 million pounds (5,825,000 metric tons) of milled rice compared with 12,353 million (5,603,000) in 1960, and the average of 11,770 million (5,339,000) in the 5 years ended 1960.

Data for 1961 exports from Mainland China are not available. Statistics of importing countries and other information, however, indicate that a sharp drop in China's exports probably reduced total world trade in rice in 1961 between 5 and 10 percent.

Exporting countries--The largest shipments from Thailand in several years, and continued high exports from Burma, the United States, Cambodia, and other countries together with record exports by several smaller surplus producers, resulted in a gain in the total trade of non-Communist countries.

Pakistan, Australia, and British Guiana had record exports. Also shipments of other South American countries, particularly Brazil and Uruguay, were substantially above those of recent years.

Total exports and reexports of European countries were 47 percent above the low level of 1960, and 10 percent above the 1956-60 average. Shipments from Italy and Spain were the largest in several years.

Rice shipped from South Vietnam was less than half that in 1960. Exports by Egypt and Madagascar, the two important exporters in Africa also were below average.

Importing countries--Indonesia was by far the largest importer of rice in 1961. According to trade data compiled from statistics of exporting countries, the volume was 9 percent above the high level of 1960, and 25 percent more than the 1956-60 average. Imports of Malaya and Singapore, the second largest rice import area, declined moderately from 1960 and were slightly below average.

Ceylon's imports were 11 percent less than in 1960, and 10 percent below average. India sharply reduced imports, and rice taken by Japan continued to decrease.

The Philippine Republic, in contrast with the insignificant imports of recent years, took 435 million pounds (nearly 200,000 tons). Imports into several countries of the Middle East also showed a marked rise--especially in Iraq, Lebanon, and Jordan.

Africa appears to be an area of expanding rice imports. The largest increases were in Senegal-Sudan-Mauritania, Ghana, The Congo, Liberia, and Mauritius. More rice was also imported by several other African countries. One exception to this trend is Sierra Leone, where increased production has greatly reduced relatively heavy imports.

RICE (in terms of milled 1/): International trade, averages 1956-60, annual 1959-61

Continent and country	Average 1956-60		1959		1960 2/		1961 2/	
	Exports 3/		Imports	Exports 3/		Imports	Exports 3/	
	1,000 pounds							
North America:								
Canada .....	2,921:	79,224:	100:	71,152:	3,367:	83,979:	--:	65,789
Mexico .....	11,716:	10,238:	21,612:	378:	4,408:	49,172:	6,614:	520
United States .....	1,787,306:	27,692:	1,554,450:	16,057:	2,198,018:	62,039:	1,841,036:	13,643
British Honduras .....	--:	3,573:	--:	4,200:	--:	5,015:	--:	5,000
Costa Rica .....	0:	9,731:	0:	16,786:	0:	112:	0:	122
El Salvador .....	1,678:	6,901:	1,669:	9,223:	2,764:	9,031:	--:	4/ 1,096
Guatemala .....	5/:	4,500:	0:	2,715:	--:	882:	--:	--
Honduras .....	812:	2,649:	856:	2,428:	1,480:	3,071:	4/ 740:	6/ 2,370
Nicaragua .....	2,473:	3,671:	5,333:	1,193:	1,523:	56:	--:	--
Panama .....	3:	279:	2:	119:	1:	54:	5/:	4/ 1,747
Bahamas .....	--:	5,340:	--:	5,952:	--:	6,000:	--:	7,300
Cuba .....	--:	368,395:	--:	380,000:	--:	313,913:	--:	380,000
Dominican Republic .....	6:	221:	0:	5/:	5/:	3:	--:	--
Guadeloupe .....	--:	20,965:	--:	19,795:	--:	23,554:	--:	--
Martinique .....	--:	6,127:	--:	5,714:	--:	6,847:	--:	--
Netherlands Antilles .....	102:	8,364:	7:	8,920:	238:	9,586:	--:	10,900
Barbados .....	--:	18,264:	--:	16,613:	--:	17,170:	--:	19,004
Jamaica .....	163:	41,164:	--:	45,108:	170:	48,359:	--:	39,790
Lesward and Windward Islands .....	--:	12,860:	--:	12,126:	--:	13,889:	--:	15,500
Trinidad and Tobago .....	179:	55,329:	48:	53,353:	142:	60,438:	--:	58,496
Total North America .....	1,807,360:	688,433:	1,584,077:	674,843:	2,212,111:	715,724:	1,895,890:	663,527
South America:								
Argentina .....	41,365:	1,543:	15,451:	5,587:	10,238:	1,996:	15,635:	--
Bolivia .....	--:	17,200:	--:	18,881:	--:	5,071:	--:	--
Brazil .....	72,192:	0:	21,639:	0:	956:	--:	332,346:	--
British Guiana .....	97,081:	0:	126,138:	--:	141,519:	--:	194,880:	--
Chile .....	225:	12,639:	734:	19,508:	392:	34,747:	14,008:	13,950
Colombia .....	1:	6,177:	0:	464:	0:	7,346:	0:	85,000
Ecuador .....	52,516:	--:	37,310:	0:	59,050:	0:	53,500:	0
French Guiana .....	--:	1,594:	--:	1,801:	--:	1,645:	--:	--
Peru .....	0:	44,347:	0:	393:	0:	77,492:	0:	19,100
Surinam .....	35,800:	859:	38,887:	0:	50,000:	11:	42,500:	--
Uruguay .....	27,570:	22:	1,653:	110:	12,985:	0:	44,833:	121
Venezuela .....	--:	41,161:	--:	59,445:	--:	84,952:	20:	30,000
Total South America .....	327,176:	125,542:	243,946:	106,189:	275,140:	213,260:	697,722:	152,371
Europe:								
Austria .....	1:	74,153:	1:	73,310:	1:	84,863:	2:	84,099
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	56,097:	154,730:	57,072:	172,444:	53,206:	165,102:	33,288:	118,992
Denmark .....	834:	13,775:	412:	12,008:	119:	13,602:	93:	13,263
Finland .....	--:	30,440:	--:	26,285:	--:	34,405:	--:	27,740
France .....	29,413:	176,655:	45,411:	187,009:	58,307:	195,863:	23,567:	139,370
Germany, West .....	10,848:	278,928:	14,761:	341,873:	11,886:	333,754:	11,458:	290,347
Greece .....	1,560:	19,352:	176:	25,132:	2,698:	10,798:	0:	21,221
Ireland .....	--:	5,710:	--:	4,442:	--:	5,650:	--:	4,470
Italy .....	424,176:	1,973:	340,632:	3,469:	289,455:	3,543:	480,033:	462
Netherlands .....	65,878:	160,673:	72,071:	179,014:	66,963:	178,778:	54,559:	134,271
Norway .....	10:	11,737:	35:	10,739:	11:	13,073:	15:	11,744
Portugal .....	10,680:	3,871:	101:	1,535:	99:	10,002:	47:	32,244
Spain .....	136,337:	1:	61,797:	0:	64,369:	5/:	204,581:	0
Sweden .....	--:	22,093:	13:	22,262:	2:	24,244:	13:	23,530
Switzerland .....	226:	56,132:	147:	49,105:	889:	55,845:	235:	64,280
United Kingdom .....	7/ 2,140:	192,302:	1,386:	188,146:	--:	208,858:	--:	228,413
Total Western Europe .....	738,214:	1,205,173:	594,015:	1,299,086:	550,005:	1,341,280:	809,891:	1,197,046
Bulgaria .....	19,555:	11,272:	18,708:	23,133:	17,549:	28,750:	--:	--
Czechoslovakia .....	--:	243,183:	124,600:	300,707:	--:	297,700:	--:	--
Germany, East .....	--:	191,051:	--:	253,088:	--:	314,817:	--:	--
Hungary .....	72,119:	51,485:	54,074:	65,208:	31,462:	38,834:	7,275:	46,568
Poland .....	2,885:	128,230:	--:	223,712:	14,158:	221,121:	--:	132,276
Rumania .....	--:	27,000:	--:	46,076:	--:	29,762:	--:	--
Yugoslavia .....	3,331:	74,493:	589:	78,890:	637:	95,492:	575:	30,098
Total Eastern Europe .....	209,890:	729,214:	197,971:	993,314:	263,806:	1,028,976:	--:	--
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) .....	--:	1,190,000:	220,460:	1,519,190:	--:	1,104,725:	--:	--
Africa:								
Algeria .....	894:	15,164:	2:	15,487:	559:	14,644:	6/ 2,970:	6/ 8,235
Libya .....	--:	12,000:	--:	12,639:	--:	15,000:	--:	22,000
Morocco .....	17,889:	3,308:	17,705:	4,971:	13,467:	7,196:	5,410:	20
Somali Republic .....	--:	2/ 26,116:	4:	40,147:	--:	--:	--:	--
Sudan .....	--:	7,123:	--:	10,221:	--:	4,480:	--:	4/ 7,881
Tunisia .....	171:	5,717:	0:	5,426:	0:	11,239:	--:	10,869
U.A.R., Egypt .....	543,341:	25,418:	108,290:	104,410:	617,067:	22,411:	503,100:	--
Angola .....	6,047:	226:	2,400:	504:	8,480:	204:	7,500:	--
Cameroun .....	39:	11,288:	40:	15,337:	0:	16,442:	0:	18,091
Cape Verde Islands .....	--:	1,947:	--:	1,863:	--:	2,945:	--:	3/ 3,660
Comoro Islands .....	--:	14,107:	--:	14,127:	--:	16,923:	--:	--
Congo, Republic of the .....	1,874:	2,276:	32:	4,970:	29:	5,447:	--:	45,500
Dahomey .....	71:	7,509:	0:	5,694:	331:	13,122:	--:	5,928
French Equatorial Africa .....	--:	5,687:	--:	5,860:	--:	6,105:	--:	2,425
Gambia .....	--:	17,077:	--:	7,950:	--:	20,400:	--:	19,700
Ghana .....	--:	26,211:	--:	74,794:	--:	64,466:	80:	103,458
Guinea .....	24:	31,200:	--:	54,000:	--:	41,696:	--:	--

## RICE (in terms of milled 1/): International trade, average 1956-50, annual 1959-61 (Continued)

Continent and country	Average 1956-60		1959		1960 2/		1961 2/	
	Exports 3/		Imports	Exports 3/		Imports	Exports 3/	
	1,000 pounds							
Africa (continued):								
Ivory Coast	54,227	—	77,752	—	77,752	—	—	74,663
Kenya	6343	17,201	696	28,420	1,222	15,334	—	8,902
Liberia	8	36,728	2	39,220	34	61,301	—	83,775
Madagascar Republic	74,421	18,508	65,446	27,255	52,304	49,830	55,399	0
Mauritius	—	130,675	—	127,971	—	133,730	—	148,290
Mozambique	4,459	142	1,269	708	119	1	1,874	—
Nigeria	97	3,692	157	5,878	78	5,396	110	2,389
Reunion	—	75,882	—	78,442	—	70,858	—	—
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	1,513	3,423	239	4,817	2,747	2,957	—	2,179
Sao Tome and Principe	—	4,587	—	4,209	—	4,010	—	—
Senegal-Sudan-Mauritania	69	209,504	55	297,603	290	181,596	—	242,030
Seychelles Islands	—	6,154	—	3,652	—	6,931	—	10,750
Sierra Leone	—	80,102	143	97,004	36	102,725	790	9,203
Spanish Guinea	—	2/ 12,222	—	13,227	—	—	—	—
Tanganyika	3,015	3,781	674	3,484	5,004	1,025	2,536	123
Togo	236	5,081	2	8,126	119	5,969	623	6,810
Uganda	12	9,064	12	9,532	5	9,283	—	7,943
Zanzibar	425	25,427	764	27,409	—	24,281	—	23,750
South Africa, Republic of	7/ 200	89,599	219	75,574	—	111,516	—	113,835
Total Africa	658,541	1,034,300	201,144	1,322,035	704,646	1,188,320	585,402	1,213,743
Aelia:								
Aden	45,320	52,168	51,704	70,753	48,734	62,941	39,069	44,486
Other Arabian Peninsula 9/	—	360,000	—	450,000	—	365,000	—	—
Cyprus	—	7,149	—	6,981	—	6,985	—	7,560
Iran 10/	4,218	—	2,544	122	1,023	—	—	—
Iraq	4,582	57,201	7,187	93,837	227	117,589	29	183,500
Israel	—	26,510	—	31,590	—	33,118	—	17,438
Jordan	—	40,136	—	42,426	—	47,214	—	52,713
Lebanon	—	2/ 94	32,251	215	33,718	—	31,217	—
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	103	6,407	218	12,124	0	625	0	22,800
U.A.R., Syria	1/ 1,251	55,440	0	57,162	0	68,000	—	69,000
Brunei	—	11,951	—	13,406	—	12,545	5	12,990
North Borneo	169	44,189	388	41,655	170	47,085	106	53,857
Sarawak	21	97,764	28	113,056	1	100,747	1	128,280
Burma	3,736,327	0	3,740,188	0	3,736,328	0	3,622,965	0
Cambodia	442,709	—	427,833	—	782,675	—	520,800	—
Ceylon	4,496	1,150,052	15,333	1,286,488	534	1,164,368	1,455	1,034,030
China, Taiwan	274,036	7,901	353,155	6,592	77,249	32,909	143,299	112,282
Hong Kong	56,652	748,009	23,165	778,918	25,735	816,574	108,451	867,606
India	25,689	1,166,312	1,264	697,544	7,570	1,568,091	170	884,372
Indonesia 9/	—	1,971,000	—	2,072,000	—	2,256,000	—	2,466,000
Japan	124	910,153	110	611,450	117	385,007	—	277,791
Korea, South	13,634	102,822	11,063	6,915	57,108	1,585	8,128	1,096
Laos	—	23,935	—	10,086	—	16,347	—	35,741
Macao	—	44,889	—	48,821	—	46,444	—	54,533
Malaya and Singapore 9/	213,444	1,457,600	130,850	1,518,000	140,759	1,490,000	161,622	1,420,000
Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet	49,732	6,068	29,499	515	27,737	7,570	37,585	2
Pakistan	101,123	811,838	220,665	665,724	144,995	714,233	261,000	452,520
Philippines	756	157,618	46	14,334	3,588	1	—	435,000
Portuguese India (Goa)	—	60,990	—	55,397	—	76,500	—	—
Ryukyu Islands	—	140,781	—	128,806	—	182,497	—	—
Thailand	2,774,417	1	2,428,215	0	2,651,631	0	3,455,424	0
Vietnam, South	388,888	39,471	541,646	5,967	749,568	5,000	336,750	8
Total above	8,138,085	9,606,606	7,985,616	8,890,887	8,456,149	9,672,692	8,697,379	9,303,155
China, Mainland 11/	2,544,326	—	3,760,968	—	2,803,846	—	—	—
Total Asia	10,849,611	9,641,606	11,950,284	8,890,887	11,537,495	9,672,692	—	—
Oceania:								
Australia	101,030	—	114,513	—	154,460	—	156,757	—
British Solomon Islands	—	6,690	—	7,716	—	5,375	—	6,690
Fiji Islands	—	9,909	—	18,122	—	11,028	—	7,300
French Polynesia	—	3,136	—	4,522	—	1,987	—	—
New Caledonia	—	6,587	—	8,139	—	6,076	—	—
New Guinea 12/	—	27,800	—	27,543	—	33,345	—	50,000
New Hebrides	—	4,817	—	6,539	—	5,011	—	7,300
New Zealand	1/ 37	6,494	25	6,458	—	5,755	—	11,600
Papua 12/	—	13,215	—	13,024	—	14,260	—	14,700
Total Oceania	101,067	93,341	114,538	103,993	154,485	110,981	156,782	131,424
World total	14,841,859	14,707,609	15,106,435	14,909,537	15,917,688	15,376,958	—	—
Non-Communist countries	11,770,443	12,753,395	10,723,336	12,397,033	12,352,536	13,242,257	12,843,066	12,661,266
Communist countries	3,071,416	1,954,214	4,383,099	2,512,504	3,565,152	2,133,701	—	—

1/ Includes milled, semi-milled, broken, and rough rice in terms of milled. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes re-exports. 4/ January-September. 5/ Less than 500 pounds. 6/ January-June. 7/ Less than 5-year average. 8/ January-November. 9/ Compiled from statistics of exporting countries. 10/ March 21-March 20. 11/ The best available estimates based on statistics of importing countries and fragmentary data of the Communist bloc. 12/ July-June.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and other Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

In North America, declines in Canada and Mexico accounted for much of a decrease in imports. These were partly offset by more rice taken by Cuba.

Less rice was also imported by South American countries. By increasing production, Peru and Bolivia have become less dependent on imports. On the other hand, because of inadequate production, Colombia's imports were unusually heavy.

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on world crop and livestock production and trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of agricultural attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Official Business



Growth Through Agricultural Progress